

substituted, and very soon afterwards, the parasite made several attempts at oviposition. The beetle appeared quite excited and at times ran about rapidly. At other times, when it remained stationary, it would raise its hind leg in attempting to brush its annoyer away. Three other hosts, *Coelophora biplagiata* Swartz, *Chilomenes sexmaculata* F. and *Halysia san-scrita* Muls., were tried but all resulted in unsuccessful parasitization.

A New Genus of Scorpions in the Southwest

By STANLEY MULAİK and HAROLD G. HIGGINS,
Department of Biology, University of Utah

In an examination of a series of scorpions collected by the senior author, a number of interesting forms was found. Among these were forms described in this paper as the new genus *Diplops*. The combination of characters in this genus raises some doubts as to its family relationship, though it is most nearly encompassed by the family Chactidae to which it is tentatively assigned.

This family was formerly represented in the United States by one species, *Broteas alleni* Wood in California. *Diplops* differs from *Broteas* in the possession of a series of diagonally arranged rows of teeth in the chela in place of one continuous row; in the absence of teeth on the lower margin of the movable finger of the chelicera, and in the characters of the pectines. The types are divided between the Zoological Museum of the University of Utah and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Diplops new genus

This genus is characterized by a pair of lateral eyes, legs furnished with a pair of pedal spurs between the tarsus and pro-tarsus, a brush-like row of long slender bristles on the tarsus; small, narrow, slightly crescentic tracheal slits; absence of teeth on the lower margin of the movable finger of the chelicera.

Sternum with parallel sides, intermediate lamellae of pectines broken up into three parts. There is no bristle or tubercle beneath the sting, nor is there a keel on the underside of the caudal segments.

Diplops desertorum new species

This is a relatively small species measuring about 27 mm. long of which the tail is about half the length. The dorsum is golden buff * in color with a black median stripe which is continued to the fifth caudal segment where it forks. A lateral stripe borders the edge of the scutes and extends on the tail where it is much broken up giving a distinctive mottled effect.

The carapace is longer than broad and very smooth. The front margin is essentially straight, the back margin is convex at the mid-dorsal line where there is a slight notch. From the back margin a shallow furrow arises which passes forward and divides at the rear of the black eyepatch. These furrows disappear near the front of the eyes.

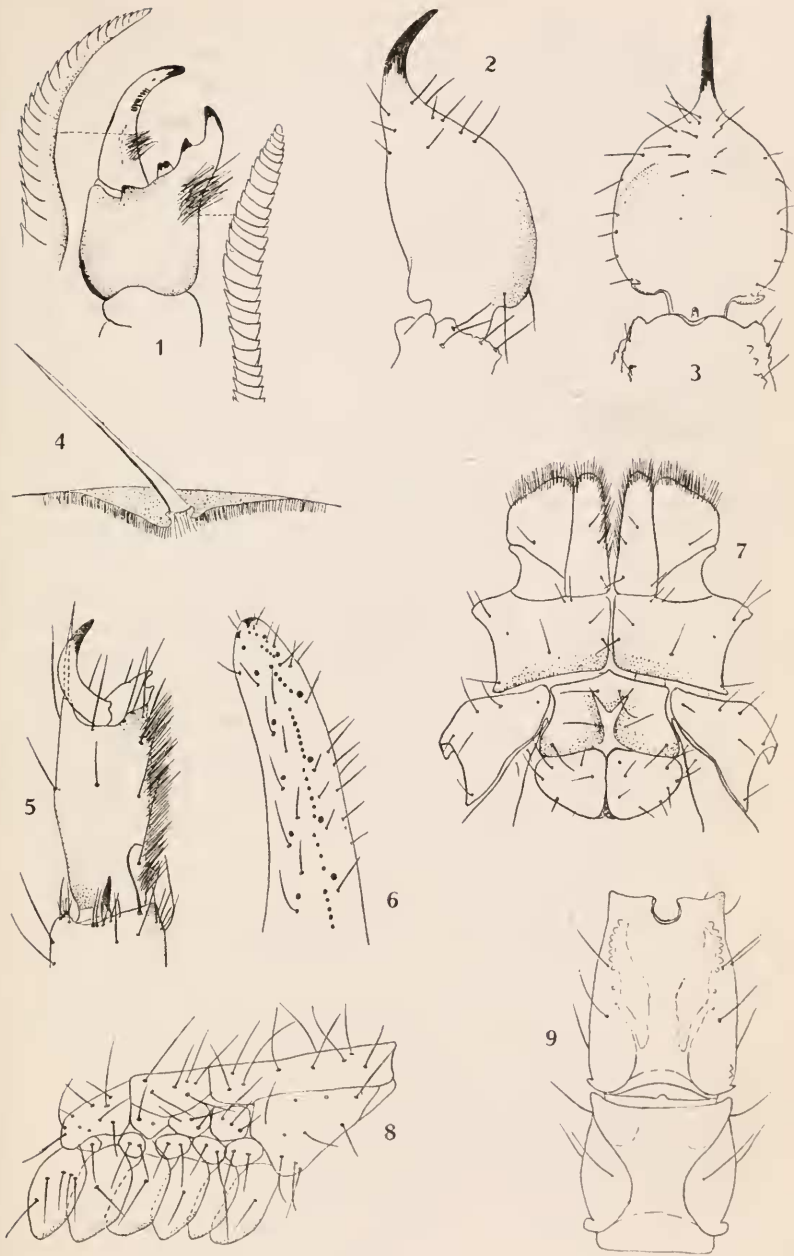
The dorsal eyes are set to the front of the middle of the carapace and more than their diameter apart. There are two lateral eyes on each side within a pigmented area.

The tail, burnt orange in color, is stout and smooth below except under the posterior portion of the fifth segment which has a number of tubercles, some of which are arranged in two lateral rows. The sting is stout and without a tubercle or spine beneath.

The sternum is wider than long, the sides slightly diverging. A broad furrow extends from the back, forking into two diverging grooves which disappear a short distance from the front border.

The chela is burnt orange in color and is moderately stout, without keels, and marked by a number of narrow longitudinal stripes. The movable finger has seven short rows of tubercles set diagonally and these are flanked at a distance by six larger tubercles.

* "Saratoga" of Maerz and Paul, "Dictionary of Color" (1930), plate 11J8.



The movable finger of the chelicera has near its middle on the ventral side a brush of about twenty-five long, fine, scaly hairs. About halfway between these and the tip of the finger is a comb of twelve bristles. Ventral to the hairs is a series of about seven minute oval fissures. Beyond the last tooth of the comb is another fissure which appears to be the opening of a sac. These fissures are possibly sensory.

The legs have a spine on each side at the base of the tarsae. Along the ventral side of the tarsae is a brush-like row of long slender bristles. There is a median claw which has near its ventral base two small secondary claws.

The pectines are small and possess six teeth. There are three median pieces beyond the fulcrum. The two halves of the genital operculum are united along their entire median border. The sternal scute to which the pectines are attached is wider than long. Its posterior border is straight, the lateral borders are subparallel, and the front border broadly and deeply emarginate.

Measurements of the holotype: total length 27.3 mm., carapace 3.5 mm., tail 15 mm.; the first segment is one-half of the third, the third segment is one-half of the fifth. Localities: ARIZONA: 16 miles east of Tucson, December 28, 1940, female *holotype* and six paratypes collected by Stanley and Dorothea Mulaik. CALIFORNIA: 6 miles west of Bishop at 4450 feet. Female paratype collected March 16, 1941 by Allen Mulaik; and at Mt. Springs, San Diego County, January 8, 1941, female paratype.

Explanation of Figures of *Diplops desertorum* new species

FIG. 1. Ventral view of the chelicera showing two of the fine hairs much magnified.

FIG. 2. Lateral view of the extremity of the tail.

FIG. 3. Dorsal view of the extremity of the tail.

FIG. 4. Section through one of the trichobothria below the lateral eyes.

FIG. 5. Lateral view of the tarsi of the seventh leg.

FIG. 6. Movable finger of the chela.

FIG. 7. View of the region surrounding the sternum.

FIG. 8. Right pectin, ventral view.

FIG. 9. Dorsal view of segments four and five of the tail.